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EXAMINER

OMOTOSHO, EMMANUEL

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

3714

MAIL DATE

DELIVERY MODE

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PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 71-79, 93-109 and 111-112 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jorasch et al. US Patent No. 7,267,614 in view of Ivancic US 7,071,845.

3. Claims 71, 93, 109, 111-112: Jorasch teaches A game button comprising:
. at least one variable display capable of presenting a plurality of images thereon (fig 3); and a memory communicatively coupled with the at least one variable display (abstract, fig 4), the memory adapted to store information for producing the plurality of images presented on the display (fig 4, abstract), the memory being associated solely with the game button and not another game button (fig 4). Detecting a player input via a sensor (i.e. a button) located within the button enclosure (col 7:21-31).

4. Jorasch fails to teach wherein the button is physically mounted on or within a gaming machine. Jorasch invention, when taken as a whole, shows a device that includes a display information which displays information related to a wagering game. To have this device attached to a gaming machine or physically within a gaming machine is an obvious design choice well within the skill set of

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one having ordinary skill in the art. Ivancic's invention (see figs 4-5) shows that one of ordinary skill in the art is more than capable of placing a device and its processor in a place that is generally subjected to physical "pounding" by the users.

5. Claims 72, 94, 103: wherein the stored information is utilized by the at least one variable display of the game button, and the memory does not allow the stored information to be accessed by another game button (col 6:65-col 7:10).

6. Claims 73, 95: wherein the at least one variable display is a liquid crystal display (col 6:47-53).

7. Claims 74, 96, 104: wherein the memory is included in a microcontroller also including a microprocessor, the microcontroller being communicatively coupled to the at least one variable display, the microcontroller being associated solely with the game button, the microcontroller controlling the presentation of the plurality of images on the at least one variable display (fig 4).

8. Claims 75, 97: wherein the microcontroller controls the presentation of the plurality of images on the at least one variable display associated with the game button and does not control the presentation of images on any display not associated with the game button (fig 4, col 6:65-col 7:10).

9. Claims 76, 98, 105: wherein the microcontroller is communicatively coupled to at least one controller selected from a group consisting of a gaming machine controller, a server controller, and a peer gaming machine controller (fig 5).

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10. Claims 77, 99, 106: wherein the microcontroller communicates with the controller via a universal serial bus interface (col 8:5-14).

11. Claims 78, 100, 107: wherein the microcontroller is communicatively coupled to a server controller, the microcontroller presenting at least one image on the at least one variable display in response to receiving a transmitted signal from the server controller (col 8:38-54).

12. Claims 79, 101, 108: wherein the plurality of images form a complex animation pattern (fig 3).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

12. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

13. Claim 110 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jorasch.

14. Claim 110: Jorasch teaches all the present invention as shown above but fail to specifically teach a legend plate for displaying button game theme artwork to the player wherein the legend plate being mechanically coupled to the chassis. However, to have a legend plate for displaying button game theme artwork to the player wherein the legend plate is mechanically coupled to the chassis is truly up to the designer. This is a matter of design choice well within the skill set of one having ordinary skill in the art.

Response to Arguments

15. Applicant's arguments filed 11/24/08 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

13. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to EMMANUEL OMOTOSHO whose telephone number is (571)272-3106. The examiner can normally be reached on m-f 10-6.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Peter Vo can be reached on (571) 272-4690. The fax

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phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

EO

/Ronald Laneau/

Primary Examiner, Art Unit 3714